

THE CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW

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No. 44

French In U.S. To Honor Mandel, Brave Leader

The formation of a committee to be known as "The Friends of Georges Mandel," named after the French Minister of the Interior in the last cabinet of Paul Reynaud, was announced in New York by Jean Camille Bernard-Laurant, long a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, and editor of the newspaper *Le Monde*. M. Bernard-Laurant, who escaped from France in December, said organization of the committee follows receipt in New York of an article in the Swiss publication *Deutsche Lausanne*, that Mandel, who was arrested in Vichy in August, 1940, held in the fortress of Fourt in the Pyrenees and turned over to the Gestapo in November last year, had died of exhaustion in his prison in Germany.

"M. Mandel was the most prominent and courageous of the few French leaders who fought and voted till the last minute against the armistice," said M. Bernard-Laurant. "The Committee of National Liberation in Algiers has not as yet any confirmation or denial of the news of Mandel's death. It is hoped that the committee named for Mandel will act as the rallying point for all Frenchmen in New York in a united effort, regardless of their division of political and other opinions, to help in the fight to liberate France from Hitler and his followers."

"Membership in the committee is open to all republican and patriotic Frenchmen. We are inviting also to membership all Americans who are friends of France."

"Mandel was Mandel as his No. 1," said the editor. "He was fully devoted to his country, his people, and his principles."

"I am proud to call myself a friend of Georges Mandel. I remember many a fight in the Chamber of Deputies in which we found ourselves sometimes on opposite sides, more often on the same side, but whether as an ally or as an opponent, he was always staunch and loyal."

"I saw Georges Mandel for the last time on June 13, 1940, in the Prefecture of Tours, where the Ministry of the Interior had been installed, for what was to be no short a time. Amid the quickly spreading panic he remained calm and collected as usual and gave his orders clearly in that

(Continued on Page Seven)

Z. O. A. HEAD SCOLDS HOOVER ON AFRICAN HAVEN AS "ANNEX TO PALESTINE"

The proposal to send Jewish refugees to areas in Central Africa, as suggested by former president Herbert Hoover, is "ill-advised and unrealistic," declared Judge Louis E. Levinthal, president of the Zionist Organization of America, in an address delivered before a public meeting in Denver, Colorado. Mr. Hoover's remarks were made before the Emergency Conference to Save the Jewish People of Europe, held in New York, as reported in the Review.

Judge Levinthal declared that he had "read with amazement the reports appearing in the press, and attributing to Mr. Hoover the statement that 'an area in Africa could be considered sentimentally an annex to Palestine' and that Jewish refugees, admittedly in need of homes, should go to this territory, rather than to Palestine."

Figure In Theatre Dies

George Blumenthal, retired theatrical and operatic producer, promoter and manager and close associate of the late Oscar Hammerstein, died at Monsey, N.Y., at his home where he had resided for the last four years. His age was 60.

Born in New York, he grew up at the Lower East Side and became a member of the Yiddish Theatre.

He had been married, according to Mr. Hammerstein, to a dwarf in a Christmas pantomime, "The Three Dwarfs," at the Stadt Theatre on the Bowery.

His daily pay at that stage of his career—he was then 12—was a quarter, some cake and some ice cream. He walked on his hands, tumbled and, frightened by a witch, plunged through a window. Mr. Blumenthal then became an usher at \$2.50 a week. He worked for Daniel Frohman at \$5 a week until 1904, when he met Mr. Hammerstein for the first time. The producer hired him as treasurer of the Harlem Opera House. Later he was manager there and at the Manhattan Opera House. For a

(Continued on Page Seven)

Orthodox Rabbis Leave Conference

The Agudath Harabbanim, Orthodox group of rabbis, has withdrawn from the American Jewish Conference, to be held in New York on August 4. It was claimed that "the forces which are in charge of the American Jewish Conference seem determined to prevent Orthodox Jewry and their leaders, the rabbis, from playing a proper role at the Conference."

The statement of the Agudath Harabbanim also charged that the president of the Conference "consist entirely of non-Orthodox Jews." The Agudath also declared that the Conference tried to restrict its representatives to two delegates out of 500.

It was pointed out, however, that many other Orthodox organizations outside of the Agudath Harabbanim are represented in the Conference and have been assigned scores of delegates in addition to the fact that other scores of Orthodox representatives were elected in local communities.

A maximum of three delegates was allotted to each of the organizations. Those held entitled to three are: American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress, B'nai B'rith, Supreme Council of B'nai B'rith, Women's Auxiliary, Free Sons of Israel, Hadassah, Order of B'nai Abraham, Order of B'nai Shalom, National Workers' Alliance, Jewish War Veterans, Mizrahi, Mizrahi Women's Organization, National Council of Jewish Women, Young Israel, National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods, National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, Order of Sons of Zion, Pioneer Women, Poale Zion, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Union of Orthodox Congregations, Rabbinical Council, Union of Orthodox Rabbis.

One delegate was assigned to each of the following: American Federation of Polish Jews, American Federation of Jews from Central Europe, Council of Landman-shaftes, Hashomer Hatzair, Hatzugruth Ivrit, Order of B'nai Shalom of Baltimore, Jewish educational organizations, Jewish writers and journalists' organizations, League for Labor Palestine, Men's Clubs of the United Synagogue, New Zionist Organization (Revisionists), Union of Sephardic Congregations, United Galician Jews of America, United Rumanian Jews of America.

Special provision was made for the Jewish Labor Committee, which did not participate in the elections. It was allotted 16 delegates on a membership basis. Thirteen Jewish youth organizations are expected to select four representatives for the entire group. That would complete the roster of 125 national organization delegates.

The Executive Committee of the Conference has emphasized that it was only an interim body and would go out of existence as soon as the Conference itself had been organized and selected its official personnel.

A report to the Executive Committee stated that 374 delegates have already been elected by the Jews of America. The balloting had the participation of some 20,000 individual electors who represented 6,000 local organizations with a membership of approximately 500,000 Jews.

A committee of five was selected to make final plans for the Conference. It consists of Louis Lipkoff, Alton Stroock, Henry Moskowitz and Louis Segal.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise had the highest number of ballots cast for him in the Manhattan elections for the American Jewish Conference but a candidate who had only one-fourth the number of people voting for him came out ahead in the tally. It is disclosed in an analysis of the ballots, reflecting what happened in scores of cities throughout country.

Rabbi Bernard Bergman, who was listed as receiving 3,854 votes, the highest number recorded was the beneficiary of only 216 individual ballots.

Return Of Rights To Algerian Jews Forecast

The complete restoration of the French citizenship of Algerian Jews, revoked several months ago through the abrogation of the Crémieux Decree by Gen. Henri Honoré Giraud, was forecast by Cordell Hull, U.S. Secretary of State, in a letter to Adolph Hild, chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee.

Mr. Hull's communication replied to a request by the committee, representing labor unions with a total membership of 500,000, that the United States Government intercede in behalf of the 120,000 Algerian Jews who were born as French citizens.

Declaring that the question of the abrogation of the decree "is no longer one for decision by General Giraud alone" and is now "requiring careful study of the French Committee of National Liberation," Secretary Hull indicated that "our hopes in this matter are well understood by competent French authorities."

The text of Secretary Hull's letter to Mr. Hild follows:

"The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of July 14, 1943, in which you set forth views of the Jewish Labor Committee concerning the abrogation of the Crémieux Decree and other matters dealing with the position of Jews in North Africa."

The information at the disposal of this department does not confirm the statements which you make concerning the inability of Jews in North Africa to return to the practice of the Jewish religion. On the contrary, it is our understanding that Jews in North Africa are free to practice their religion."

"The position which they occupy in the promotion of anti-Jewish measures by the Vichy regime."

The issue of the restoration of the Crémieux Decree was from (Continued on Page Two)

United Nations Urged To Meet Palestine Question Fairly To Avoid Bloodshed

ARABS AND JEWS REPORTED SECRETLY ARMING

The turbulent question of Palestine and the rival interests in that holy land of Jews and Arabs is becoming of paramount importance to the United Nations, who must now face the problems of the initial application of the Atlantic Charter or at least discuss how this can be done, says C. L. Sulzberger, in the New York Times.

Dangerous potentialities are shaping themselves. While there is no reason to anticipate an imminent explosion while many Allied troops are present, if the situation is ignored by the United Nations it is likely to end in terrible bloodshed.

Already determined factions of Jews and Arabs are secretly engaged in preparations for militant action. Arabs and Jews have been buying arms and ammunition. One observer estimates that the Arabs have hidden 80,000 rifles and a large supply of ammunition and machine guns, mortars and hand grenades.

Gun-running has been persistent. When the Vichy French departed for Syria they sold many of their arms to Arabs.

The Jews also are building a formidable secret force. It is estimated they have 30,000 rifles and revolvers, about 2,000 larger weapons, much ammunition and grenades and infinitely greater scientific resources for the manufacture of explosives. About 25,000 young Jewish men and women, who have been in various Allied services and return to Palestine, are now being trained.

There is growing anxiety among Jews and Arabs throughout the war, while it is common for Arabs to carry arms there are scant signs of the organization of their preparations. Arabs and Jews have perfected various systems

of defensive and offensive operations.

The Jews have two schools of thought, the Socialist party and middle-class elements, who believe in self-defense only, and the militant Revisionists in the Nationalist Military Organization, who believe in force as the better part of defense.

Both organizations are secret. The self-defense school believes that if trouble starts it will be best to confine itself to Jewish areas but the militant Revisionists intend to attack Arab areas and settlements if there is trouble with the Moslems on the theory that violence must be met by violence.

Most of the Arabs' arms are hidden in mountain caves, orange groves and out-of-the-way places. The Jewish organizations take apart big weapons like machine guns and give pieces to members who assemble when required at a selected spot. The Jewish units are based on cells of ten under a group leader. Above are regional leaders and zone leaders and at the top the triumvirate of the High Command.

United Nations leaders cannot ignore these preparations which may lead to riots and pogroms throughout the Middle East against the entire Palestine question is handled with fairness and wisdom.

In their determination to prevent themselves from being the victims of Arab violence, the Jewish groups are

in military action of the war, that this is the only way the majority can save itself from slaughter if the present mode of delayed action into trouble. Their activities embrace other Jewish groups (Continued on Page Two)

Say Happy New Year! L'Shonah Tovah Tikosevo! TO ALL YOUR RELATIVES AND FRIENDS

Through the Canadian Jewish Review Rosh Hashonah issue. It will cost you \$2 for a published greeting card. It will save you the price of stamps and stationery, the job of addressing and mailing, and the risk of overlooking someone. Send in your New Year greetings with \$2 now and go your way serenely. Be sure the coupon is filled out correctly and return it to The Canadian Jewish Review, 1253 McGill College Avenue, Montreal; or to 21 Dundas Square, Toronto.

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Social Notes—Montreal

Madame Pauline Donald, Lincoln Avenue, spent a few days on the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Remier, at their summer home in the Laurentians.

Miss Thelma Levinson, Elm Avenue, is on vacation at Ivy.

Mrs. J. N. Neumann, Victoria Avenue, has returned from a few days' stay at St. Faustine Station.

Misses Alma and Vera Hart, Argyle Avenue, are spending a holiday at Prince Edward Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Cohen, Fort Street, are spending a holiday in Hamilton, Ontario.

Misses Jeanette and Muriel Heilig, Kitchener Avenue, left for White Point Beach, N.B.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Brownman, Alwater Avenue, left on the Saguenay cruise.

Mrs. I. Stuart, Western Avenue, is spending a week at Lac L'Abbe.

Isaac Kert, Redfern Avenue, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Ship, at Ivy.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pullan, of Toronto, were at the Mount Royal Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Mouchley, Van Horne Avenue, have taken the Saguenay cruise and are stopping at Murray Bay.

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attention, although we cannot for a moment forget that the success of the present operations in Sicily depends on our safeguarding the vital line of communications through North Africa. In any event, it is our hope and desire that means may be found at an early date whereby Algerian Jews may resume their status as French citizens.

As you are, of course, aware, this matter is no longer one for a decision by General Giraud alone, and according to our information it is receiving careful study at the hands of the French Committee of National Liberation. You may be sure that our hopes in this matter are well understood by the competent French authorities.

Sincerely yours,

Cordell Hull.

Mr. Held expressed satisfaction with Mr. Hull's communication, which he interpreted as indicating an early solution of the question.

UNITED NATIONS

URGED TO MEET

PALESTINE QUESTION

FAIRLY TO AVOID

BLOODSHED

(Continued from Page One)

and irritate the British authorities.

Because Palestine is mandated territory the British never have been in a legal position to recruit there. However the Jewish Agency has been recruiting volunteers among Jewish youths to help win the war and also for political reasons. It wants to demonstrate the extent of active Jewish aid and to prepare Jews for military action if trouble with the Arabs breaks out.

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Pirates And Trinkets

By Leo M. Friedman

On a fair spring day of the year 1744 Isaac Mendes of Kingston, Jamaica, as a loyal British subject, swore in His Majesty George III's High Vice-Admiralty Court of the royal colony of Rhode Island that he had suffered grievous wrong. Upon the Five Books of Moses he swore a most solemn Jewish oath that 1620 milled pieces of eight, a "gold neck buckle, one wrought three stoned and two plain gold rings, one pair of silver over laid with silver, and one pair of stoned silver buttons set in silver," were his very own proper estate. Humbly he supplicated the Honorable Court that the same may by its "definitive decree and sentence be restored to said claimant and that he may be dismissed with cost."

So while Continental Europe seethed in a turmoil of war and the Pretender Charles threatened with a formidable armament the peace of England, the Honorable Leonard Lockman, Esquire, His Majesty's Judge, sitting in Newport, Rhode Island, proceeded on Tuesday, May 3, 1744, to make solemn inquiry into the justice of Isaac's claims.

By the middle of the eighteenth century the dream of the Americas pouring riches into Europe from fabulous inexhaustible mines of gold and silver had faded. In its place England, France, Holland, Portugal and Spain had come to realize that the riches of America were to be won not by reckless conquistadors but by planters, merchants and sailors. Not by hoards of silver, gold and precious stones but in cargoes of sugar, tobacco, fish, oil and furs were fortunes of unmeasured wealth to be garnered from the vast new domains of the West. In feverish rivalry fleets sailed from every European port, criss-crossing the Atlantic to America's shores, bringing long voyages of discovery and trade. In the hands of the golden rule, the day of the adventurer and the trader had ended. As never before the market-place began to dominate national policies and to dominate diplomatic, military and international policies.

From every colonial port on the Atlantic seaboard frail sloops and schooners poured down to the West Indies, on to South America, to the northern harbors of the French, English and Dutch settlements, back and forth over the storm-tossed Atlantic to Europe, endlessly seeking trade in any and every commodity wherever there was a prospect of profit.

But in those days a voyager on the Spanish main faced more than the perils of the sea. Not only were open hostilities carried over from Europe to these waters, but the nations fought for commercial supremacy by unfriendly laws and arbitrary regulations to shut out rivals from local colonial trade. Adventure lurked in the offing of every headland. Any speck on the horizon might be a potential enemy, for the Caribbean swarmed with privateers commissioned by Spanish, French, English, Colonial, or Dutch authorities, chartered to seize as prize any vessel of rival nations which they could catch and outfight.

The new world of mercantilism offered the Jews very real advantages. Families that had been divided and scattered by outbreaks of religious fanaticism in the past still retained their connections across national borders. Forced to keep their property in "quick assets," they could often take advantage of opportunities of trade not available to the native merchant. They knew more languages than the one to which their competitors were usually confined. For generations the very existence of the Jews had so often depended on their trading chances, rising up situations, and making quick decisions, that these capacities had become almost inherited. So in this American international trade they found a congenial sphere for the exercise of their talents. But while the records are replete with their trading activi-

ties, their personal adventures emerge but rarely.

Such was the background of his case as Isaac Mendes came forward to present his plea to the court. Under the law as it then existed, a party was not allowed to testify in his own behalf. But the court was informed that as Mendes was making a trading voyage in 1743 he was captured by a Spanish vessel and brought prisoner to Cuba. In Havana he was thrown into the Morro Castle prison. His captors, after disposing of his ship and cargo, departed to seek other spoils; and little further attention was paid to Mendes. Through friends he was able to arrange for his release and for a passage with a Monsieur Cotrel Lafosse, a French merchant, who was outfitting a vessel for Curacao. Once there, Mendes hoped he might buy a ship and outfit a cargo with which to make up his losses to the Spaniards.

So on April 23, 1744, while the sloop Fortune was about to weigh anchor in Havana harbor, Isaac and "two other Jews," escorted by a "Sergeant and four soldiers," embarked with their baggage. The captain, having obtained his clearance, set sail that night. Hardly had they gotten under way when, next morning, two ships were observed approaching them. One of them, the sloop Revenge, "a Private man of War," Captain James Allen, Commander, gave chase and captured the Fortune. With a prize crew put aboard the Fortune, both ships proceeded northward until they arrived safely at Newport. There promptly Captain Allen, in behalf of his vessel, himself, and his crew, filed a libel in the Vice-Admiralty Court of Rhode Island against the sloop Fortune and its cargo, to have the same declared forfeited to its captors according to law. It was at this stage of the proceedings that Mendes, entered as defendant, appeared in court.

In orderly judicial fashion the trial was opened. Captain James Allen himself deposed:

On or about the 13th day of April last past being about four leagues to the Windward of the Havannah on the Island of Cuba, I saw two Sail and gave Chase to them they did not run but as I suppose spoke together I soon came up with them (they standing Stern from Stern with me And upon my Approach to them and showing my English Colors they both fired upon me and at the Second or third Shot by them fired singly my Gunner was killed and each of them immediately poured to their Broadside upon me I was during the whole Action under English Colors The Vessel I have now brought in under Dutch Colors and the other Vessel under French Colors Whereupon I engaged them and took the Vessel now brought in And the other escaped.

Then Robert Gibbs, master, and William Higgins, lieutenant of the Revenge, corroborated their captain's tale. Daniel Pichot, "late master of the sloop called the Fortune," through an interpreter testified:

He had known the Fortune for two years. She was owned by Cotrel Lafosse of Curacao from where she had sailed the previous December for Havana with "Dower Butter Ram Cheese Ham and wine." After delivery of that cargo she started to return April 23rd. Laden with silver and money—about 8 or 7,000 hides and I can't tell how much money, all which were returned for the Cargo ship'd from Curacao to Havana. And that after they had been out

about twenty hours from Havana, when they saw Captain Allen approaching under English colors, the Fortune's French owner and pilot ordered a fight.

Thomas Bell, pilot of the Fortune, told that when they first discovered Captain Allen's vessel "we Prepared to fight them and fired four Guns at the English Privateer we being under Dutch Colors and the Privateer under English, and had all our Powder Chests and everything prepared to Engage."

John Carey, a Spaniard, described how "we Prepared to fight and fired four or six Guns at the Said Privateer, before they fired at us, they being under English Colors and we under Dutch."

Then the pilot Bell, obviously animated by some feelings which led him to attempt to settle Mendes' case once for all, retold the witness stand. Traculently he told that he "was merchant and part owner of a vessel of Boston and had been taken a prisoner in the Bay of Honduras from whence he had been brought to Havana." There he had worked at "six bits a day in the King's Yard lightering" a vessel and had "shipped by Cotterel and was in his employ" at sixteen pieces of eight a month as pilot for a voyage to Curacao. Then he related the coming of the Jews aboard the Fortune. Although he was supposed to have been occupied with efforts to navigate the Fortune when she attempted to escape the threatening Revenge, he professed to be able to supply all the details:

Before we was taken I saw the said Mendes and Aaron Touron receive of the people on Board three bags of silver, one bag of five hundred and odd pieces of eight belonged to Mr. Cotterel and the other two belonged to two passengers that were put on board after the capture one of them was a French man and the other a Spaniard, and also saw eight rings and a gold buckle four pairs of gold buttons and two silver watches, a gold faced Hat and a silver headed cane delivered to the said Mendes. The occasion of delivering the said money was the said Mendes saying he thought one of the Privateers was Capt Hall of Jamaica who belonged to said Mendes' father and if it were he promised to secure the said money etc. for the gentlemen and that they should be well used.

He added that Mendes and the two other Jews told him when they first came aboard that "they had a few Bits which was the remainder of the three bits a day that they were allowed them and they said they wished they had an opportunity of laying it out in rum and other necessaries."

Then in detail he described the jewelry: "one a striped sort of a mourning ring one with a stone in it like a Hart with two little green nuts on each side the rest were all plain ring, a Flourish'd wrought buckle and has three nobles at it for the stock and three tongues."

Further questions brought out that at the critical moments when they were trying to outcall the Revenge he had seen all this passing of money and jewelry, of all places on a ship where you would least expect to find the pilot — "Down in the Hold."

Then a nondescript Francis Carey was called and deposed that while on board the Fortune, to save them from capture, he had delivered "three pair of silver Buckles 20 Pieces of eight and two Lascretis tipped with silver" to "the Heggens of the Jews."

Q.—Were any of you ordered down in the Hold and who before the engagement with C. Allen?

Ans.—I saw Mr. Turo Mr. Delon and the Dutch boy there and was there myself.

His cross-examination left him even more positive, and he added the detail that he had examined the chest which Isaac brought on

board with him the night he embarked and "I saw nothing in it until the next day after it came on board and then I saw a few shirrs in it." Further, that Mendes and the two other gentlemen travelling with him had but a single chest.

Captain John Beard of Newport laid the Court:

I have not so personal an acquaintance with the gentleman in Court, but I know his father in Jamaica with whom I have had a particular acquaintance these 30 years past, and know him to be a man that carries on a considerable trade and has the character of a very honest man and I believe his credit would pass equal to any trading man in Jamaica. I know him to trade very largely on the Spanish main and to the South Keys.

Moses Delon, after being sworn on the Five Books of Moses, was examined. He had been a prisoner with Mendes in Havana and knew of his having been supplied with money by friends; Don Bernado Lodon furnished some 400 pieces of eight and Mr. Christopher Cantars about 700 pieces and also a Mr. Castels an amount unknown to him. This had been arranged through bills of exchange drawn on Isaac's father at Jamaica as well as on the credit of Isaac's own notes. This money had been brought with them on board the Fortune in Isaac's bags. It was to be used when they reached Curacao to buy a vessel to take them to Jamaica. Of the jewelry he testified that the "wrought buckle with 3 or 4 tongues" was one which Mendes had been given by his father and had worn five years, while of the rings one was given to Isaac "by Mr. Polante a Spaniard lived at Trinidad; and two rings he had in Jamaica and one was given him in the More Castle and the other two he bought at the More Castle."

Then Mr. Aaron Touron, likewise sworn as a Jew who had been a fellow-prisoner of Mendes at More Castle for three and a half months, corroborated the testimony about the Mendes money and of his having had "a gold neck buckle, five gold rings, a mounpord ring, a pair of silver's set, with silver and a pair of silver Buttons set in silver." He knew the Mendes family from Jamaica. He was with Isaac on six occasions when he had borrowed money in Havana to take along to buy a sloop in Curacao.

There were then produced in Court:

An oxenrig Bag 17 inches long and five inches wide. A guinea bag 11 1/2 inches long and six inches wide as it lay on the Table.

Under date of May 15, 1744, the record noted: "The advocates on both sides plead to the merits. The Court was adjourned till 3 O'clock P.M."

When court reconvened Captain Allen's commission was duly exhibited. Even though the arguments seemed to have been concluded, Thomas Stoddard, "an Inhabitant of Rhode Island," was asked, as an old sea captain who had often been to Havana to enlighten the court. He explained that, although it was always necessary to have permission from the Government or officials to take money on board ship in Havana, yet it was always possible "unknown to the Governor" to get off with your money. Then Daniel Pichot, the master of the Fortune, was recalled and added to his former testimony that he had known Mendes for about two months before he embarked on his sloop. When he came aboard he brought with him two chests and a bed. Also, that in Havana to his knowledge three French gentlemen had offered Isaac credit to the value of 3,000 to 4,000 pieces of eight.

This finished the testimony. The court then adjourned to Friday, May 18th, on which day the learned judge condemned the Fortune and its cargo to be forfeited as a prize, directed the proceeds to be divided among its captors, and delivered his Solomon-like judgment on Isaac Mendes' claim as follows: having carefully examined the preparatory examinations and given due attention to the pleas of the advocates on all sides, it

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appears very plainly to me that the gold neck buckle one wrought three stoned and two plain gold rings one pair of silver over laid with silver and one pair of stoned silver buttons set in silver are the proper estate of the aforesaid Isaac Mendes, and as the said Mendes is a subject of our sovering Lord the King's order and decree that the above mentioned gold neck buckle one wrought three stoned and two plain gold rings one pair of silver over laid with silver and one

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pair of stoned silver buttons set in silver be forth with delivered to the said Isaac Mendes.
as to the sixteen hundred and
(Continued on Page Six)



MARRIAGES

Blosser-Lightstone

The marriage of Bernice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Lightstone, 6081 Durocher Avenue, to P/O David Blosser, R.C.A.F., stationed in Dartmouth, N.S., only son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Blosser, of Brooklyn, N.Y., took place at the bride's home on July 10, at half past nine o'clock, Rev. J. Aspler officiating. The bride was given in marriage by her parents. She wore a pale blue Jersey afternoon dress, with a high, gathered bodice of white tulle, and a hip-length tulle veil. She had white shoes, white gloves, and carried a white prayer-book with white carnations and streamers of white sweetpeas. Miss Ruth Bloomfield was maid of honor, wearing a royal blue and white suit, with a pink shoulder-length veil, and carried a nosegay of mixed flowers. L.A.C. Leo Sklar, R.C.A.F., of Montreal, stationed at St. Hubert, was best man. Miss Lilian Lightstone, sister of the bride, sang "I Love You Truly." Miss Miriam Lightstone, sister of the bride, played the wedding music. A reception for the immediate family was held at the home, where mixed flowers decorated the bride's table. Mrs. Lightstone wore a blue printed suit with a corsage of red roses, and Mrs. Blosser wore a navy and white dress with a corsage of white carnations. P/O and Mrs. Blosser left for New York, to go on to the Catalina Mountains. Mrs. Blosser wearing a beige all suit, with a corsage of red roses, and black accessories. From out-of-town were Mr. and Mrs. E. Blosser, parents of the groom; Miss Lilian Blosser, sister of the groom; Mr. and Mrs. M. Trugman and son, Leonard Allen, brother-in-law, sister and nephew of the groom; all of Brooklyn, N.Y.; L.A.C. Irving, of Montreal; and Mrs. Sylvia Bloomfield, of Montreal, on vacation for the summer at Val Maria.

Bernstein-Blosser

The marriage of Miss Ruth Blosser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Blosser, 209 Pine Avenue East, to Edward Bernstein, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Davis, 4904 Hutchison Street, and the late A. Bernstein, of New York, took place at Beth David Synagogue on July 4, at two o'clock, with Rabbi S. Herschman officiating, assisted by Rev. F. Schepack. The bride was given away by her parents. She wore a floor-length gown of white slipper satin and Chantilly lace, with a square neckline, long sleeves coming to a point at the wrists, and a dropped waistline, with a gathered skirt ending in a slight train. A rhinestone tiara held in place a finger-tip-length veil, with a circular frill. She carried a bouquet of white roses and baby's breath. Her maid of honor was Mrs. D. Farow, of New York, wearing a draped turquoise crepe dress, with embroidered trimmings. Her bridesmaids were of rose, from which fell a shoulder-length turquoise veil. She carried a bouquet of long-stemmed pink roses and baby's breath. The bridesmaids were Mrs. Sydney Clayman, in blue; Mrs. Jack Davis, in pink tulle; Miss Molly Finesther, in red and white.

MOTHERS—add Milk to Your Child's Diet This Easy Way



As every mother knows, it is essential to add milk to her child's diet. But how to do it? The answer is simple. Add milk to your child's diet in the form of a milkshake. This is the easiest way to do it. The milkshake is made by adding milk to a fruit or vegetable juice. This is a delicious and healthy way to get your child to drink more milk. The milkshake is also easy to make. All you need is a blender and a few minutes. So, if you want to make sure your child is getting enough milk, try adding milk to their diet in the form of a milkshake. It's the easiest way to do it.



chiffon and tulle; Florence Gasol, in blue net and lace; Ray Resnick, in blue net and lace; Sylvia Zee-man, in blue net and lace; and Ethel Feldman, in yellow net and lace. They all had headpieces of camellias, with shoulder-length veils, and carried bouquets of long-stemmed pink roses and baby's breath. Sydney Clayman was best man. Ushers were Charles Star, Morris Davis, Max Bailey, Saul Feldman, Melvin Brookman, Jack Blander, and Hyman August. The decorations were of spring flowers and "O. Promise Me" was sung. The reception was at Beth David Synagogue. The bride's mother received in a powder-blue silk dress, with a matching hat and veil, and corsage of American Beauty roses, and the groom's mother received in a sea-green lace dress, with a matching veil, and a corsage of American Beauty roses. The bride couple left for La Macaza and are living in Montreal. Out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. David Farow, of New York; Abraham Kay, of Hoboken, N.J.; and Mr. and Mrs. David Zal-zado, of Chicago.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. P. Miller, Hutchison Street, announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Jenn, to Jack, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Solomon, Jeanne Mance Street.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Vineberg, 1574 Van Horne Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Sylvia, to Murray, son of the late Mr. York, the marriage to take place the latter part of August.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Tobe, of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., announce the engagement of their daughter, Rita, to Frank, youngest son of Mrs. Gold and the late S. Gold, of Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., formerly of Montreal, the marriage to take place in Toronto, Ont., on November 28.

BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Charad (nee Esther Elcovitch), 4875 Esplanade Avenue, a son, Leonard Irwin, on July 26, at the Royal Victoria Hospital; grand son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Elcovitch, 4875 Esplanade Avenue; and of A. Charad, 263 Villeneuve Street West, and the late Mrs. Charad.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Levy (nee Vera Goldstein), 3003 St. Urbain Street, a daughter, Barbara, sister of Rosalyn, at the Jewish General Hospital, on July 28. Grandparent is Mrs. Shmuel Goldstein, of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Morris I. Moscovitch (nee Miriam Dubrovsky), 55 McNider Avenue, a daughter, Myra, at the Jewish General Hospital, on July 26. Grandparents are Mrs. Anna Moscovitch, 5415 Durocher Avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. William Dubrovsky, 2558 Cole St. Catherine Road.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. David Segal (nee Cecile Mandelberg), 288 Willowdale Avenue, a son, Howard Leonard, at the Jewish General Hospital, on Sunday, July 25. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Max Mandelberg, 1033 Laurier Avenue West; and Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Segal, 547 de l'Espey Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Gordenky (nee Rosa Packer), St. Urbain Street, a son, Michael, at the Jewish General Hospital, on July 3. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. S. Packer, St. Urbain Street; and Mr. and Mrs. S. Gordenky, St. Urbain Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. David Rubin (nee Betty Beigelman), St. Catherine Street West, a son, Herbert, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, on Monday, July 19. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. O. Beigelman, St. Catherine Street West; and Mr. and Mrs. A. Rubin, Jeanne Mance Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Kellier (nee Ann Caplan), Esplanade Avenue, a son, Arnold, brother of Rosalie, at the Jewish General Hospital, on July 28. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. I. Kellier, Clark Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Jaslowitz (nee Rose Wagner), Girouard Avenue, a son, Peter Martin, at the Jewish General Hospital, on July 29. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. H. Wagner, Brookville Street West; and Mrs. M. Jaslowitz, Girouard Avenue.

Correction

In the wedding notice of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Cohen, formerly Miss Ethel Quist, which was published in the Review last week, the second row should have read: Mrs. Joseph Quint, sister-in-law of the bride; Sheila Ross, sister of the bride; Shelia Ross and Avrum Joseph Stober, niece and nephew of the bride; and Miss Maize Quint, sister of the bride.

CLASS IN COOKERY

MUSTARD PICKLES

one quart gherkins
one cauliflower
one quart onions
Cut all in small pieces, add one cup salt, and enough water to cover. Let stand over night. Scald, and pour off brine.
Sauce:
one cup flour
one and one-half table-
spoons turmeric
three pints vinegar
Blend all together and mix very smoothly. Pour over the first mixture and simmer for five minutes. Do not boil, and stir constantly.

Mrs. A. Kussman,
4374 Girouard Avenue, Montreal.

STEAK STEW

one and one-half pounds meat
one onion
one tablespoon catsup
two carrots
potatoes
two stalks celery
pinch of paprika
pinch of dry mustard
salt
pepper
Cut meat into cubes, then add salt, pepper, paprika, mustard, catsup, and onion. Cook in a covered pot over low flame for one hour, then add sliced carrots, small cuttings of celery, and sliced potatoes. Cook for one more hour over low flame.

Mrs. J. Jacobs,
149 Dewbourne Avenue, Toronto.

Towards Peace In Palestine

Extracts From An Article In "Foreign Affairs" By Dr. Judah L. Magnes,
Head Of The Hebrew University In Palestine

Asserting that the Jewish problem defies a complete solution, Dr. Magnes writes: "Would that Palestine were large and empty enough to absorb millions of persecuted Jews and be constituted into a Jewish State. But Palestine is small and is not empty. Any other people has been in possession for centuries and the current slogan, Palestine a Jewish State, is regarded by many in the Arab world as equivalent to a declaration of war upon them."

The article goes on to cite from a contribution by Dr. Weismann to "Foreign Affairs" a year ago, in which the Zionist President had stated that "the Jewish people had rapidly after the war for two million Jews in addition to those already in Palestine. The purpose of his article, Dr. Magnes states, is "to warn of the danger of war between Jews and Arabs and to offer an alternative based upon a reasonable compromise."

The indispensable prerequisite, he says, for such a compromise is that America enter into the picture full force alongside of Britain to help find and if necessary impose a reasonable compromise. The first step should be an Anglo-American announcement that the compromise would not be based on a Jewish or an Arab State, although this might not be agreeable to leaders on either side.

"The plain Jew and the plain Arab have no hatred for one another. They will rejoice over a reasonable settlement which might enable them to live together and to develop their common country in peace."

The search for a compromise would be aided if some Englishmen and Americans were to be appointed to canvass the possibilities of compromise together with Jews and Arabs.

Dr. Magnes' compromise proposals are based on the idea of Union:

(a) Union between Jews and Arabs within a bi-national Palestine;
(b) Union of Palestine, Transjordan, Syria and the Lebanon into an economic and political Federation;

(c) Union of this Federation with the Anglo-American Union, as part of the greater Union of the Free Nations.

In discussing the constitution of the bi-national Government, the article states that provision is to be made for equal political rights and during for both the Jewish and the Arab nations, regardless of majority and minority. In this way neither people will dominate the other. There must also be effective guarantees that this political equality is carried out in practice. Dr. Magnes urges that a beginning must be made now, in wartime, with a bi-national admin-

istration upon the basis of parity by appointing Jews and Arabs as heads of "non-controversial Government departments and as members of the Executive Council."

Dealing with the important question of immigration, "the crux of the problem," Dr. Magnes says:

"Taking into account both the economic absorptive capacity of the country and the political situation, the problem is how can as large a Jewish population as is in any way possible be settled in Palestine?"

"If in order to increase Palestine's power of absorbing immigrants it is to become largely an Arab country, it was logical to turn primarily upon the Middle East for its markets, and markets need peace."

"Not one of us Jews, no member of the House of Israel, can agree to a flat arbitrarily stopping immigration to Palestine, the Land of Israel. This is the main reason why Jews have been unanimous in opposing the British Government's White Paper of 1939. On the other hand, Arabs will not agree to unrestricted Jewish immigration."

"The establishment of the Federation is here of the utmost urgency. If it comes into being the whole question of numbers in Palestine loses its present primary significance for the Arabs. For, with a Federation of these four states there would immediately be an Arab population of several millions under the federal government, thus removing the fear of the Arabs of Palestine being swamped and dominated by a majority of Jews."

"The annual rate of Arab natural increase would bring the Arab population of Palestine in, say, 1947, up to more than 1,200,000, and if there be no Jewish immigration for the next five years the rate of Jewish natural increase would bring the Jewish population to only about 500,000 in 1947. Thus several hundred thousand Jewish refugees could be admitted to Palestine... If only the whole political controversy were composed as it might be through the establishment of a Federation."

An additional advantage of Federation would be that "after agreements with the Governments of Transjordan, Syria and Lebanon a given number of refugee Jews may be settled in those countries, without extending the Jewish National Home beyond the borders of Palestine—and this with Arab agreement instead of with Arab animosity."

The Jews have given proof that the economic absorptive capacity of Palestine is greater than had been supposed. "Whereas formerly the maximum population of present-day Palestine had been

Semi-Martial Law Checks Race Strife At Plage Laval

A vastly augmented police force, including Provincial police and members of the Canadian Provost Corps, imposed semi-martial law on the summer resort town of Plage Laval, Quebec, over last week-end and prevented any recurrence of strife between French-Canadians and Jews which have been flaring up with increasing regularity.

The Plage Laval police force boasted an extra three special constables for the "standby" and this force, boosted by 12 members of the Traffic Department of the Provincial Police and eight members of the Canadian Provost Corps, literally "had everything under control."

As has been the custom since the summer season opened, large groups of citizens and visitors congregated at the "Kosy Korner," sole resort night spot, but were behaved. Race feeling apparently ran high, however, as groups verbally protested the appearance of Provost Corps members who investigated soldier members of the crowd.

Police Chief L. Boudue of the force said that there was little danger of any repetition of the July 24 brawl which sent Mos Herzogvitch, well known former Canadian Olympic team member and Big Four football player to hospital, since Provincial Police traffic officers were blocking all incoming roads and turning back crowds bound here in trucks.

Armed officers mixed with the crowd which apparently was out to see the excitement. Arrival of outside groups, charged by police officers with complete responsibility in keeping the battles, was expected momentarily but when midnight came without excitement the crowd quickly dispersed.

Plage Laval's beach was minus the usual weekend holiday crowd as less than 1,000 persons were out. In past weeks the crowd reported there was in the vicinity of 5,000.

The weekend's lack of excitement climaxed a week of charges and counter-charges between Jewish and French-Canadian societies who sought to trace responsibility for the matter. J. Omer Briere, president of the police committee at Plage Laval in a written statement, said that the police officers had no need of his (Briere's) intervention in seeking aid from provincial or Federal authorities.

estimated at about three millions, today responsible authorities admit that this maximum can be raised up to four millions."

Both Jews and Arabs, the article goes on, are equally affected by any plan which would develop their common country and be of benefit to both.

One of the first constructive tasks of the Federation, under the aegis and with the financial and scientific help of the Union of Free Nations, should be to work out and carry through a plan of development for all parts of the Federation, and an Anglo-American undertaking of this sort in the name of the Union of Nations would go a long way towards helping the compromise to fruition.

As long as, however, the Federation is not in being, Dr. Magnes recalled a suggestion made in 1936 for an agreement providing that Jews would constitute no more than a given percentage of the total population at the end of ten years. The basic provisions of such a compromise if proposed today, would be twofold:

The one, that the Jewish population would not be permitted to become more than one-half of the total population at the end of the agreed period, and second, that Jewish immigration would not have to be divided mathematically into equal parts year by year, but that as much of this as was economically possible might be put into the years immediately following the close of the war in view of the appalling homelessness of thousands of Jews. But this was a method to be adopted only if there was no better way.

The article then deals with the idea of the Federation which the Jews can help to build up as no other people can or will, as an integral part of the Union of Free Nations, and it is stated that an economic union between the four

Adelard Godbout And Provincial Administration

Provincial autonomy—or the right of a province to enact independent legislation—has been an issue in the Provinces of Quebec so many times that visitors might be led to believe that this Province occupies a unique place among Canadian provinces in regard to its government.

Actually, every Canadian province has certain rights in the field of independent legislation and every province, to a degree, applies those rights. Why then does all the fuss over provincial autonomy seem to centre in the Province of Quebec?

The answer is to be found in the unique character of the majority of our provincial people here—the French Canadians. To the French Canadian, autonomy must include the preservation of his national character; the right to make his own laws in regard to public education; and this includes preferential instruction in the French language and religious matters in the French schools.

Through the autonomy which this Province possesses, the French Canadian has been able to encourage national traditions and preserve the general French culture of this Province.

There is no reason why this should not be so. The Liberal Governments that have administered the Province for the last forty years have kept that heritage intact, a treasure which the Confederation of 1867 left to be protected by means of provincial autonomy. The Godbout Government has simply protected that heritage as other preceding governments have done before.

Thus, the French Canadian is only within his rights on the question of that heritage. Yet its preservation should not be an issue in every debate on autonomy itself. No one would expect the French Canadian to give up any of those rights which are his, and beyond these personal borders, he is quite ready to think, act and be one with the rest of Canada.

The moderate understanding policy of the Godbout Government in protecting that heritage of French Canada and at the same time maintaining the peace of the Province is a policy to be commended. It has established the Province of Quebec and the French people within Canada, and within America at war, not as a separate group or a separate province differing from the rest and against whom the rest of Canada and the United States would set antagonism—but it has established this part of the country and its people as an important force lending its powers to the common task. The policy omits nothing necessary to the survival of the French Canadian as such, has adapted the doctrine of provincial autonomy to the needs of a nation at war—and has prepared a piece of first importance for the Province of Quebec and the French Canadian people in the progress of the nation after this war.

neighbouring countries could be effected in the near future.

Jerusalem, the holy city of three monotheistic religions is capable of becoming the capital of the Federation. This new Jerusalem would then symbolize a new confrontation of Judaism, Christianity and Islam at the cradle of their origin.

In the final part of the article it is stated that a Palestine compromise such as that outlined would be doubly guaranteed; by the Federation and by the Union of Free Nations. If mandates are to be conferred by the Union of Free Nations they should not be granted to countries with imperialist, military or other selfish interests at stake.

Dr. Magnes' article closes with the following words: "The Jewish problem goes back finally to the idea that the People of Israel is the very imperfect instrument through which universal religious and moral principles have been communicated to mankind. These principles require the creation of a viable, tangible society founded upon justice and mercy. The utterances of the Prophets of Israel contain as powerful a mass of revolutionary ferment as mankind has ever known. Until Israel and the nations of mankind entered in establishing this universal society based upon these ideals they will continue to be a Jewish problem. That is Israel's destiny."

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PIRATES AND TRINKETS

(Continued from Page Four)
The captured pieces of eight or dollars also claimed to be the property of the captives.

But, alas, when the year and a day came around, Isaac was far from Newport and probably too much engaged in other lawful activities to bother with the conditions set for the recovery of the pieces of eight. So that on the day of the expiration of the year and a day Captain James Allen appeared before Judge Lockman and demanded the cancellation of his bond and the right to divide the sixteen hundred pieces of eight among the brave crew of the Revenge. Upon receiving "Double Cross" the court graciously allowed the motion.

Thereupon it was entered upon the law books as a principle of English Colonial law, stated by the president of the case of Revenge v. Fortune, that: "Property of British subjects found on captured vessels is not lawful prize and must be returned to its owners by captors. Where, however, ownership of property has not been satisfactorily established, claimant will be given a year and a day in which to prove the same, captors holding

Social Notes — Toronto

Miss Sheila Godfrey, Russell Hill Road, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. M. Rotenberg, at her summer home at Bobcaygeon.

Mrs. Joseph Tannen and daughters, Sandra and Jacob, Rusholme Road, are at Sparrow Lake, for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Singer, Palmerston Boulevard, have returned from Crystal Beach, where they spent a month.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gelber, Lower Avenue, spent a few weeks at Algonquin Park.

Mrs. M. L. Soles and son, Walter, Bathurst Street, are on vacation at Sparrow Lake for a few weeks.

Dr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Hellen, Glen Cedar Road, have returned from a trip to Dwight, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Schwartz and son, Donald Victor, Rushton Road, are vacationing at Jackson's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Fruchman and family, formerly of 501 Palmerston Boulevard, have moved to their new home at 28 Northcliffe Boulevard.

Miss Min Soles, Cheriton Avenue, is vacationing at Monteth Inn, Lake Rosseau, Muskoka.

Earl Friedman, of Los Angeles, Cal., is visiting his mother, Mrs. E. Friedman, Avenue Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris E. Duckman and son, Lloyd, St. Clements Avenue, were at Thunder Bay, for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Jacobs, Whitehall Road, have returned from a fishing trip to Burlington Falls.

Miss Gloria Bloom, Avenue Road, who has been visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Chait, Victoria Avenue, Montreal, and Mr. and Mrs. Morris Chait, Metcalfe Avenue, Montreal, at St. Adolphe de Howard, Que., has left for French River, to join her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Bloom.

Mrs. D. Schwartz, Heath Crescent, is visiting in New York.

Mrs. J. Lipson, Mt. Pleasant Road, is spending her summer vacation at St. Jerome, Que.

Miss Lucy Hartman, of Detroit, Mich., is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur I. Salom, Castlefield Avenue, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kneagle, Wilmet Avenue.

Mrs. J. Grossberg and children, Linda and Ned, Bathurst Street, are at Jackson's Point for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Deon and sons, Gordon, Harvey and Ronald, Dundas Street West, are vacationing at Balm Beach, Midland.

Mrs. M. A. Levy, Coulson Avenue, is spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. M. Levy, at Belle Ewart, and Mr. and Mrs. Z. Goldberg, at Killarney Beach.

Mrs. M. E. Adams and son, Franklin, of Timmins, have returned home after spending the past two months with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Andrews, Glenholme Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Jacobson and daughters, Sybil and Marion, Roxina Avenue, have returned home after spending a month at Jackson's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Temchin, of Detroit, Mich., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur I. Salom, Castlefield Avenue, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kneagle, Wilmet Avenue.

Mrs. Oscar Albert and daughter, Muriel, Carling Avenue, have returned from their vacation at Crystal Beach and Buffalo, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Aarnish and family, Castlefield Avenue, are at their summer cottage at Big Cedar Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cappe, 22 Heydon Park Road, are celebrating their thirty-fifth wedding anniversary with the latter's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Brook, in Montreal, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Walker, 110 Vanda Drive, have returned from their summer vacation at Port Carling, Muskoka.

Mrs. Mark Cohen, Madison Avenue, has returned from Dwight, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Cole and daughter, Elsie Beth, of Irvington, N. J., are visiting Mrs. Cole's sister, Miss Ida Blum, College Street, for two weeks.

L. Maxwell Pritsker, formerly stationed at Brockville, Ont., visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Pritsker, MacLennan Avenue, and is now stationed at London, Ont.

Ken E. Kish, of Buffalo, N. Y., spent a few days with his brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kish, Brunswick Avenue, on the property under bond, pending final determination.

This article is from the *Western Jewish Journal*.

route home after spending two weeks at Port Sydney, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sanders and daughter, Judith, Glenview West, spent the holiday week-end at Thunder Bay.

Miss Charlotte and Vivian Berkman, of Forest Hills, L. I., are visiting their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. I. Levenson, Palmerston Avenue, and spent a few days at Jackson's Point.

Mrs. N. Mindin and son, Alfred, Crawford Street, spent ten days at Jackson's Point.

Harry Kash, 480 Brunswick Avenue, has returned home after spending two weeks at Port Sydney, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kessler and daughters, Loreta and Maxine, are here on an extended visit from New York City, N. Y., and are visiting Mrs. Kessler's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Goldstein, 281 Crawford Street.

Mrs. D. King and son, Melvin, Crawford Street, are at Jackson's Point for the season.

Miss Rosalind and Emma Miller, D'Arcy Street, have returned from a two weeks' stay in Detroit, Mich.

Sgt. Robert Rich, R.C.A.F., and Mrs. Rich, Euclid Avenue, are spending two weeks at Georgian Bay, Ont.

Miss Gertrude Jackson, Parliament Street, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Basil Belick, at their summer home at Tent City.

Miss Ruth Soles, Ulster Street, has returned from her vacation at Monteth Inn, Lake Rosseau, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Lipton and family, Crawford Street, are spending the season at Jackson's Point.

Miss Fada Woloshen, 104 Beverley Street, is spending several weeks in Quebec City, Que., visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. M. Woloshen.

Mrs. A. Miller, D'Arcy Street, has returned from a month's vacation at Belle Ewart.

Mrs. A. Cohen, Manning Avenue, has returned from Chicago, Ill., where she visited her daughter, Miss Lillian Cohen.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Leibovitz, Dufferin Street, are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Saul Borovoy, of Kitchener, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Miller, of New Hamburg.

Miss Esther Steinberg, Bloor Street, will return with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Steinberg, to their summer home at Port Sydney, Muskoka.

Word has been received of the safe arrival overseas of Corporal Gerald Newman, U. S. Army Medical Corps, by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Newman, 730 Beverley Street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Leibovitz, Dufferin Street, have returned home after a two weeks' visit with Mr. and Mrs. J. Shiner, of Chicago, Ill., and Mr. and Mrs. Julius Shuster, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Elson, 266 Grace Street, are spending their vacation at Crystal Beach.

Mrs. C. Newman and son, Cyril, Beverley Street, have returned from their vacation at Crystal Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Zarecky, Queen Street East, have returned from Smith's Falls, where they visited their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. A. Zimmerman.

Mrs. J. Finkelshteyn and children, Ernest and Anne, Oxford Street, are at Brant, for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Swartz and family, Grace Street, are at Jackson's Point for the season.

Mrs. Carl Sotnick has returned from Nanaimo, B.C., and is residing with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Elson, 266 Grace Street.

Miss Jeanette Lefebvre, Dufferin Street, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Davis, of Erie, Pa., for two weeks.

Mrs. Fred Chapman, Crawford Street, has returned from Nanaimo, B.C., where she spent the past five months.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Bloom and daughter, Phyllis, Brookfield Avenue, are at Jackson's Point for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Becker, formerly of 366 Crawford Street, have taken up residence at 313 Vaughan Road.

Almost nightly meetings characterized by anti-Jewish, anti-British, anti-Russian anti-democratic and anti-democratic demonstrations are in progress in Chicago. It is charged in "Propaganda Bulletin," semi-monthly newsletter published by the Friends of Democracy.

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Germanising during well-known, listed room, Reply Box 43, Canadian Jewish Review, 21 Dundas Square, Toronto.

House to Room—Doctor's newly furnished home. Central location. Responsible couple. Reference. L. 1871.



Michael Francis, four years old, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Goldenberg, 814 Grange Avenue, Toronto.

MARRIAGES

Kurth-Myers

Mr. and Mrs. S. Myers, of New York, announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary, to Saul, son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kurth, Dundas Street West, which took place in New York, on July 24. After the couple visit Toronto, Mr. Kurth will return to the U.S.A. Merchant Marine.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Tobe, of Niagara-on-the-Lake, announce the engagement of their daughter, Rita, to Frank, youngest son of Mrs. Gold and the late B. Gold, of Niagara-on-the-Lake, formerly of Montreal, Que., the marriage to take place in Toronto on November 28.

BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rosenberg (nee Ida Cohen), 54 Mount Royal Avenue, on July 28, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a daughter, Shelly. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. L. Cohen, of Buffalo, N.Y.; and Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Rosenberg, Leonard Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Thackeray, 1000 Vaughan Road, on July 27, at Toronto Western Hospital, a daughter, Sharon Nease (Sherry). Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. H. Rosenthal, of Winnipeg, Man.; and Mr. and Mrs. J. Gould, of Winnipeg, Man.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Jaeger (nee Lillian Jacobs), 269 Manning Avenue, on July 28, at Toronto Western Hospital, a daughter, Annette Phyllis. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. J. Jaeger, 480 Crawford Street; and Mrs. Eva Jacobs, 229 Manning Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Chudman (nee Audrey Calmer), 180 Huron Street, on July 27, at Women's College Hospital, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Levitz (nee Beryl Coleman), 1652 Bathurst Street, on July 28, at Toronto Western Hospital, a daughter, Judith Anne. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Coleman, 31 Camberwell Road; and Mr. and Mrs. L. Levitz, 1880 Bathurst Street.

DEATHS

Mrs. Rosa Lipson, of 48 Robert Street, died on July 27, survived by her husband, Abraham; three sons, Major Alex Lipson, of Sydney, N.S., Harry, of Detroit, and George; one daughter, Anne; and four grandchildren. Mrs. Lipson was member of Fraternity of Israel Ladies' Auxiliary.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of our dear father Isaac Eichler, who passed away August 4, 1938. Sadly missed and ever remembered by his son, Max Eichler, and daughters, Mrs. S. Leuchner, Mrs. B. Samson, Mrs. E. Flaxgold; Mrs. M. Lander, of Buffalo, N.Y.; and Mrs. H. Cooper.

Charges that non-Nazi officials in Holland's administration have arranged for Jews who had rendered special services to the Netherlands to be sent to an estate at Barmstedt instead of being deported to Poland, are made by the German paper "Strom."

Practically all Jews have been deported from Nazi-held Polish Upper Silesia. "Small groups" were permitted to remain in a few townships south of Katowice because they were needed in German war industries.

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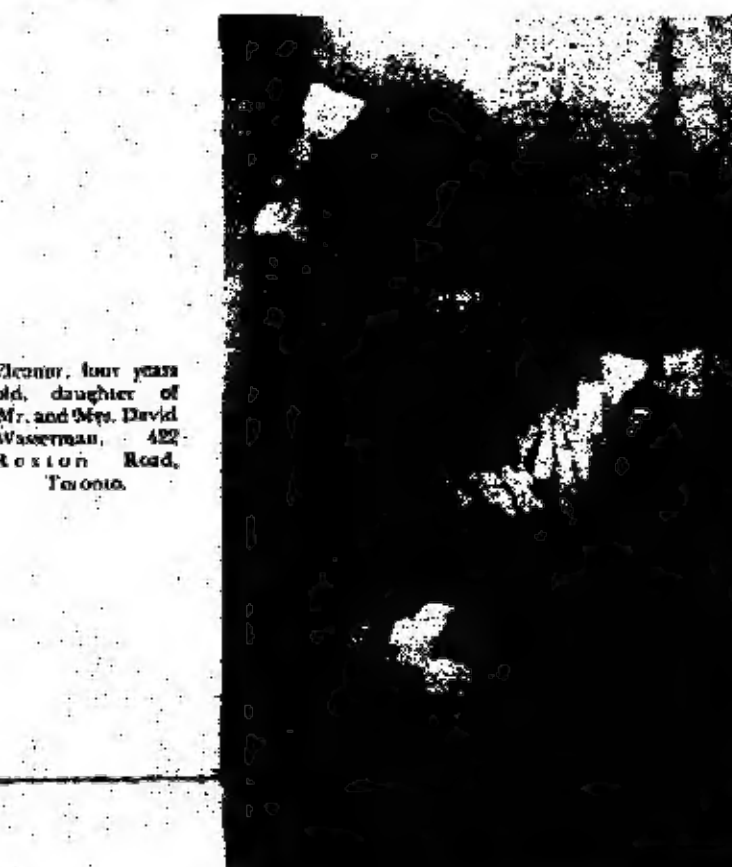
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Woman Owner of N. Y. Post Re-Marries

Notables Witness Ceremony

Mrs. Dorothy Schiff Backer, publisher and owner of "The New York Post," and Theodore Olin Thackeray, its editor and general manager, were married at a civil ceremony held in the penthouse of the newspaper's building at 75 West Street, New York.

Justice Samuel I. Rosenman, of the New York Supreme Court, officiated in the presence of 200 guests. Mrs. Harold K. Gumburg, wife of the president of the Viking Press, was matron of honor, and the best man was Mortimer W. Hall, son of the bride. Witnesses were Samuel Grafton, special writer for "The Post," and Mrs. E. C. Kennedy, its advertising director.

At the ceremony and informal reception that followed, Mrs. Thackeray wore a dove-grey afternoon dress with a small black velvet belt and carried white bouquet and orchids. Mr. Thackeray wore a dark blue business suit.

Mrs. Thackeray is the daughter of the late Mortimer L. Schiff and granddaughter of the late Jacob H. Schiff, financier. She was graduated from the Brooklyn School, attended Bryn Mawr College and made her debut in New York in 1921. Actively interested in social service and politics, she left the Republican Party to campaign for President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1936.

Mrs. Thackeray's first marriage in 1923 to Mr. Richard H. W. Hall, a broker, terminated in divorce in 1931. A year later, she was married to George Backer with whom she purchased "The Post" in 1939. Her first position with the paper was that of vice-president and treasurer, but, when Mr. Backer resigned because of ill health in April, 1942, she succeeded him as president and publisher. They were divorced in Reno, Nev., July

22. Her children in addition to Mr. Hall are Miss Adele Hall, 17, who will enter Wellesley this autumn, and Sarah Ann Backer, 9 years old, a student at Brooklyn.

Mr. Thackeray, who came to "The Post" as feature editor in 1936, has been an active newspaper man since the last war, when he served as a lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps. His first editorial post was on "The Cleveland Press." Later he was associated editor of "The New York Telegram," editor of "The Buffalo Times," editor-publisher of the Shanghai, China, "Evening Post and Mercury," and founder of the first Chinese-language afternoon paper in China, "The Mei Wen Pao" of Shanghai.

Mr. Thackeray became executive editor of "The Post" in 1941 and editor and assistant publisher in April, 1942. He was born in Kansas City, Kan., a son of the late Carrie M. Richards and Samuel Isaac Thackeray, and attended Kansas State College and Polytechnic Institute. His marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth Thackeray was stipulated this spring by divorce in Florida. They have a daughter, Miss Jane Thackeray.

Among guests at the wedding were Mrs. John M. Schiff, wife of the bride's brother, Lieutenant John M. Schiff Jr., U.S.N.R., who is stationed in London; Wendell L. Willkie, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Werberg, Mr. and Mrs. Charles V. Starr, Mrs. Irving Berlin, Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, Dana Parker Robertson (Mrs. Vincent Astor), Miss Ella Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Morris L. Ernst, and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Axel Mowrer.

The "Jewish delegation" which left Russia for the United States is composed of S. Mikhoels, noted Jewish actor and Isak Feller, the Yiddish poet.

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Inside Palestine

Major Louis Rabinowitz, Senior Jewish Chaplain to the Middle East forces, speaking at Jerusalem said that the Palestinian Jewish units serving with the 8th Army in Libya were cited in a Special Order of the Day issued by General Montgomery, Commander of the British 8th Army: "They always deliver the goods," was the theme of the Order.

Telling of the exploits of Jewish units in the battle against Rommel's forces, Major Rabinowitz dwelt especially on the heroism displayed by the non-combatants of the Jewish troops. He told the story of his meeting with a Jewish Transport Company at Capuzzo, consisting of stevedores which reached the city on the day after its capture. No other unit in the entire army, he said, had a more arduous and more perilous task than the Palestine stevedores who were unloading food and ammunition at Tripoli harbor under enemy bombardment. The unit includes veterans of the campaigns of Greece and Crete and some 30 men who had escaped from Axis prison camps.

2,000 volunteers from the settlements of the United Kibbutzim are among the over 30,000 Palestinian Jews serving in the armed forces. They represent 40% of the total number of men belonging to the United Kibbutzim group.

Of Palestinian soldiers decorated for heroism on the battlefield are three members of the Jewish units serving with the British Army: Corporal Guttenberg, a German Jewish refugee, who has been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal; Sgt. Baumstein who won the Military Medal; and Private El. Cohen who has been given the same award.

More than ten periodicals in Hebrew are published by the various Jewish units attached to the British Army throughout the Middle East. It was announced here, that the Jewish Transport Company

is the most popular Hebrew publication. Several papers are published by Jewish infantry units. These publications serve not only as house organs but as a medium of expression for the extensive cultural activities that are conducted among Jewish troops in the various parts of the Middle East.

Mrs. Rachel Makles, age 24, a resident of Tel Aviv, is the first member of the Palestine Auxiliary Territorial Service (equivalent to the WAAFS) to be promoted to the rank of Junior Commander, which corresponds to a captain in the regular army. Commander Makles's husband, a lawyer, is an officer in the British Royal Engineers.

When the Prime Minister of South Africa, General Jan Christiaan Smuts, received congratulatory messages from Kings, Presidents and Prime Ministers on the occasion of his elevation to the rank of Field Marshal in the British Army, he was asked by a close associate which of the messages he valued most. He immediately replied: "The one from Ramat Yochanan, of course." Ramat Yochanan is a Keren Hayesod Colony near Haifa named for him.

This incident was related by Dr. Alexander Goldstein on his return from the Union of South Africa, where he participated in the Keren Hayesod campaign, which netted over 200,000 Pounds Sterling for Palestine.

Dr. Goldstein reported that the South African Minister of Justice Mr. Collin Steyn, who is regarded as the Field Marshal's eventual successor, was a convinced Zionist. Many Boers, the speaker added who were previously anti-Semitic had been converted to Zionism as a result of the visits to Palestine of South African troops. The new Minister for Native Affairs, Major van de Byl, had become an active supporter of Zionism, following his son's stay in Palestine.

Jewish industrial establishments in Palestine have received loans over 525,000 Pounds (\$2,100,000) from the Anglo-Palestine bank

and the Jewish Agency for Palestine for increased war efforts. 485 loans have been underwritten by the Jewish Agency alone.

The Greek Government-in-exile is already making provisions for close commercial relations between Greece and Palestine after the war, the newly appointed Greek Consul in Haifa, M. Pierre Descaulopoulos, declared at Haifa.

Asserting that his Government attached great importance to its proper representations in this port where a consul has now been appointed for the first time, M. Descaulopoulos expects a steady flow of manufactured products from Palestine to Greece in the post-war period, while Greece would be able to supply Palestine with agri-

cultural products in return. He also emphasized the importance of Haifa as the gateway to the Middle East for transit goods and as a pipe line terminus to supply Greece with crude oil and refinery products.

A weekly program especially devoted to the American forces stationed in the Middle East has been introduced by the Palestine Broadcasting System, says the Z.O.A.

Included in a large shipment of cultural material recently forwarded to Soviet Russia by the "Victory League for Russia" in were many Hebrew books, pamphlets and photographs. A cable received from "Soviet Society for the Maintenance of Cultural Relations with other Countries" in Russia, requested further consignments of printed matter in Hebrew.

"Ad Diffe", Arab Daily appearing in Jaffa, recently published an appeal to Arab capitalists and financiers in Palestine to invest their funds in the industrial development of the country. The paper points out that "there is a tendency among the wealthy Arab classes to buy up immovable property."

"These capitalists ought not lightly disregard the duty incumbent upon them to take a proper place in Palestine's post war industrial, agricultural and commercial life," the paper urges.

A campaign for 50,000 members was launched by the Zionist Federation of Great Britain, in accordance with a decision of the newly-elected Executive Council of the Federation. The Jewish population of the British Isles is estimated at 300,000.

FIGURE IN THEATRE DIES

(Continued from Page One)

short period he was secretary of Mr. Hammerstein's various enterprises.

In the Nineteen Twenties Mr. Blumenthal promoted Wagnerian and French-American light opera in America. In 1938 he had his last real connection with the stage, when he directed in New York the dramatic musical show, "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."

Recently he had been planning to emerge from retirement to take part in the production of a Fighting French opera. In collaboration with Arthur H. Menkin, he prepared the story of his life, "My Sixty Years in Show Business." Mr. Blumenthal leaves a widow, Mrs. Caroline Taylor Blumenthal, a son, Herbert Blumenthal, and a daughter, Mrs. Herbert Vacheron.

FRENCH IN U.S. TO HONOR MANDEL, BRAVE LEADER

(Continued from Page One)

decisive tone which made all his subordinates so prompt to obey."

The French Senator Andre Marselli, at present in New York, was one of the first sponsors of the committee. Emilie Bure, a well-known French journalist and a confidant of Georges Clemenceau also a close friend of M. Mandel, is the executive secretary of the committee. His office is Room 1125 at 730 Fifth Avenue, where applications for membership on the committee are being accepted.

1,000 children of N.Y.C. Talmud Torah and Yiddish schools participated, Chasidic and other Jewish songs at the second annual Jewish Music Festival sponsored by the Jewish Education Committee of N.Y.C.



The need for Permits and their Purpose

The issuance of permits enabling their holders to purchase distilled liquors is a recent innovation on the part of the Quebec Liquor Commission, although in other parts of Canada this method of regulation has always been an important feature of the Government Control system of the various Provinces. It has only been adopted in the Province of Quebec because of necessity.

This necessity arises from the fact that there are more people desiring to buy larger quantities of these beverages than the stocks now on hand and obtainable in the future, will accommodate.

There are various methods which can be adopted in ordinary business when a similar situation presents itself. The usual one is to increase prices that the demand adjusts itself to the supply. Since, however, the disparity between demand and supply arises from war conditions and since no one can foretell the extent to which it will continue, the use of this method would only lead to serious trouble and hardship. Quite properly, not only public opinion but the law prohibits it.

These observations apply to practically all commodities consumed by the public, and in the case of essential articles, such as food, in order that there shall be equal and fair distribution of supplies among all the people, a system of rationing, meaning by that limiting the quantity which an individual may purchase in a specified period, has had to be put in operation. Everyone is familiar with this.

The Quebec Liquor Commission, after careful consideration and survey of the position in which war circumstances had placed their stocks and supplies, and actuated solely by the purpose of serving the public in the fairest possible manner, authorized the use of permits.

There is a similarity in some respects between these permits and the food rationing cards which are in general use. There are, however, marked differences, and these should be emphasized and remembered.

In the first place, the foods rationed are essential to the health and well being of the whole nation. Whatever else may be said of alcoholic beverages they do not compare in that respect with them.

In the second place food rationing is predicated on each and every person in the community exercising his or her right to have a ration card, and the quantities allowed have been calculated on that basis.

This is definitely not the case with liquor permits.

In adopting this permit system the Quebec Liquor Commission contemplates that permits will only be asked for and issued to bonafide consumers of distilled spirits, and that those who are not in this category will not apply for them, nor lend themselves to the issuance of permits in their names. The quantities of spirits which permit holders may purchase is based on the knowledge which the Commission has of the approximate number of bonafide users.

Those, therefore, who obtain permits not only for themselves but for the members of their families who have not been in the habit of using spirits, are only frustrating the wishes of the Commission and bringing nearer the time when quantities must be still further reduced.

It should always be kept in mind that a condition of obtaining a permit is that it is not transferable. The permit system will only function satisfactorily if this condition is rigidly obeyed.

Further, the fact that a permit enables its holder to purchase a specified quantity is not an invitation to buy that quantity. Quite the reverse is the case. It represents the maximum which any permit-holder can buy, and the earnest effort of everyone should be directed towards avoiding the purchase and use of that maximum.

One of the principal purposes of the permit is to ensure that during these difficult days and those that lie ahead, our Provincial system of liquor sales will not be jeopardized. Something of sacrifice or self-discipline may be entailed, but calm consideration will amply demonstrate that by comparison with surrounding circumstances, and in the conditions which prevail, very little is asked. It should be promptly and willingly granted by every loyal citizen.

QUEBEC LIQUOR COMMISSION

every friday

"Sometimes when people censure me
I tell them without rancor
That for what it cost me to be free,
I might have had an answer."

In the Review of June 4, this column condemned the use of full-page advertising in American daily newspapers by the Committee For A Jewish Army, the Jewish Labor Committee, the Emergency Committee For Zionist Affairs, and the New Zionist Organization of America, hoping that it would be discontinued. So, that far it is able to agree with an article which the Toronto Telegram has published more recently, taking objection to the advertisements. However, the article in the Telegram will bear further examination, particularly since, although it appeared as one-column, straight news matter, it is in reality an editorial. It was headlined: "Plight Of Jews Not In Any Way Fault Of Britain; Rescue From Nazi-Dominated Countries Made Impossible; Palestine Quota Necessarily Limited."

This column believes that the intemperate and high-pitched advertisements did irreparable harm to the Jewish group because they engendered bad feeling between Jews and Gentiles, and between Zionists and non-Zionists, and showed such disunity among Jews that this must have made many Gentiles forever reluctant to give their future support to any Jewish causes. The objection taken by the Telegram so belatedly is something different. To begin with, the Telegram does not once mention the word "Zionist", although it must know that all Jews are not Zionists and that it was Zionists of one shade or another who placed the advertisements. Thus it faces all American Jews with a serious accusation, whereas many are non-Zionists and strongly oppose strong-arm advertising on behalf of Palestine, and this feeling is undoubtedly shared by many, or perhaps most, Zionists, as well.

The Telegram says under a sub-head, "Lying Propaganda"; "It is grossly untrue to suggest, as has been done in a number of whole-page advertisements in newspapers attempting to make Britain the scapegoat, that millions of Jews would be handed over by the Axis to the United Nations if only Britain did not stand in the way. . . . It is not important that those who are attacking the British Government's policy are showing lack of appreciation of the great efforts and sacrifices that the British people have made on behalf of the refugees, both Jewish and Gentile, but it is important that their use of full-page newspaper advertisements and mass meetings might result in transforming the anger not against the Nazis, who are the real criminals, but against the British people and their government who have done as much as anybody to succor the refugees. . . . If they ever succeed in persuading the people of the United Nations that Britain is responsible for the plight of the Jews, it will be a great victory indeed for the Germans on the psychological front. The only way to rescue victims of the Nazis, except the very few who can be got out, is to get on with winning the war. The way to do this is to cease attempting to cause dissension among the Allies."

The Telegram, it is said, indeed, in its view. The world has often been a scapegoat, but you now see these newspapers making another the scapegoat, and Britain, of that. If the Telegram were not so lily-white, it could almost be accused of trying, through that charge, to prepare the Jews as a scapegoat. However, its argument serves one good purpose which the Telegram probably did not plan, and that is to show how inflammable the material contained in the advertisements can be in the uses to which it can be put by those who object. Let it be a lesson.

To any one who suspects that Britain is appeasing the Arabs, and must, the Telegram makes this gift: "It is argued, Britain is keeping down the Jewish population of Palestine, by the policy, laid down in the 1939 White Paper, that only 75,000 Jews may immigrate into Palestine, after which no more would be admitted 'without Arab acquiescence.' Palestine is not a British colony, but a mandated territory. Britain is bound by the terms of the mandate which obligate her to facilitate Jewish immigration into Palestine 'while insuring that the rights of other sections of the population are not prejudiced.' . . . The decision to set a limit to Jewish immigration was arrived at because, in the opinion of the British government, unlimited immigration could only be carried out by force. This decision was arrived at only after the most serious deliberation, following the Arab outbreaks of 1936-9. This policy was put forward in peace time. Having given evidence that they will stand by their policy, Britain has not had to cope with any Arab opposition, (except for Iraq) during the crucial war years when Allied armies were fighting from Morocco to Burma. It is argued further that this restriction of immigration prevents the Jews from being rescued from Nazi Europe. . . . It is not the limitation on immigration that stands in the way, but the difficulty of getting even these 29,000 (who can still be admitted before March, 1944) out of Axis-controlled countries."

Now, about measures of rescue of Jews from Axis-rid-
den countries; and "lack of appreciation of the great efforts
and sacrifices that the British people have made on behalf of
the refugees":

No so long ago this column received material from the greatly distinguished National Committee For Rescue From Nazi Terror, in London, England. It contained a pamphlet by Eleanor F. Rathbone, M.P., entitled "Rescue The Perishing", a summary of the position regarding the Nazi massacres of Jewish and other victims and of proposals for their rescue, which includes the information that "the Committee membership is such that it may fairly claim to represent the greatest common measure of opinion among those, outside of Government circles, who are chiefly concerned with the solution." This British Committee does not seem as satisfied as the Toronto Telegram with what Britain has done for refugees.

Several pages are given over to objections raised to possible measures of rescue, and replies. One objection given is: "We have already a very fine record and have done more for refugees than any other country." The reply given to that is: "The best comment on this astonishing claim by the Home Secretary is to study the facts. For the pre-war figures see *The Refugee Problem: Report Of A Survey* by Sir John Hope-Simpson, K.B.E. Sir John is probably the greatest expert on the whole pre-war refugee problem. He says: 'Great Britain's record in the admission of refugees is not distinguished, if it be compared with that of France, Czechoslo-

The Montreal Gazette said:

The Montreal Gazette said: City Councillor Louis Bass has used the word "outrage" in his protest to the Federal Minister of Justice, Hon. Louis St. Laurent, and Hon. Leon Casgrain, Provincial Attorney-General, against what has all the earmarks of an organized hooliganism at Plage Laval. The recent lawless demonstration in what is normally a peaceable community indicates a degree of intolerance that is wholly foreign to Canadian habit, Canadian thought and teaching. Violent anti-Semitism is something not to be countenanced in this country where people of many races and origins have hitherto enjoyed, and are entitled to enjoy, the freedom which democracies are fighting to preserve. No group, responding to actual or imagined provocation, has the right to take the law into its own hands. Its only right is to invoke the law. If there is fighting to be done there are theatres in which it can be waged with profit and advantage to all ethnic divisions in this country. If local police protection is inadequate against such ruffianism as has occurred at Plage Laval, possibly to the permanent injury of at least one person, other forces will have to be employed. Enlisted men are reported to have been attacked while bathing at Plage Laval by men who, so far as is known, have not enlisted, an aggravation of an already sufficiently serious attempt at terrorization. We cannot have this sort of thing in Canada. Up to now it has been confined to this district. It must be stopped by whatever measures the properly constituted authorities may deem necessary.

vaks, or the United States of America. . . . Owing to the excessively cautious post-war immigration policy, Great Britain has ceased to be a country of asylum. Her initiative and role in international work would be greatly strengthened if she could show a braver record in practical work as a country of sanctuary.'

"In 'You And The Refugee', Norman Angell and Mrs. Roden Buxton summarize the case as follows: 'The present policy results in exclusion so rigid that this country receives fewer refugees than Belgium, fewer than Holland, less than one in twenty for those received by France! They further point out that the official insistence on guarantees of financial maintenance has resulted not only in interminable delays, but in the exclusion of practically all working-class refugees.

"As to the post-war position, the number of alien refugees admitted to this country during 1940, 1941 and 1942 has been officially given (Hansard, April 7th, 1943) as round about 63,000, excluding those who came in as members of the Allied Forces, but including 20,000 seamen. All but a few of these 63,000 were of Allied nationalities. Very many have since joined the Armed Forces and were admitted for that purpose or because they were otherwise wanted for the war effort. Hence they can scarcely be claimed as proofs of our generosity towards refugees, but, taking the figure of 63,000 compare it with the record of Switzerland, who with a population less than a tenth of ours, has admitted during the War 16,000 foreign refugees, a substantial majority of them Jewish refugees from Nazi persecution."

A lengthy answer was given to the objection that the Hajj is a waste. It is in full: "Our gratitude was expressed last autumn by Ibn Saud on behalf of the Arabs for the assistance given by the British authorities in providing shipping to convey pilgrims bound for Mecca from Egypt to Jeddah. A good many thousands were so conveyed. . . . Ships, it seems from all this, can usually be found for any purpose for which the Government sufficiently wants to find them."

Unlike the Toronto Telegram, the British Committee in London, England, does not believe that the only way to rescue victims of the Nazis is to get on with winning the war. It has a twelve-point program for immediate rescue measures, one point of which is that, "whatever other nations may do or leave undone, the British contribution to the work of rescue should be the speediest and most generous possible without delaying victory."

Canadian Jewish Congress Charges Premeditated Terrorism Against Jews At Plage Laval, Quebec

Joseph H. Fine, Chairman, Joint Public Relations Committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress, made the following statement:

The public learned with amazement that in Plaza Laredo on Saturday night, July 24th a gang of hoodlums deliberately set upon a number of people and subjected them to a manhandling of a very savage nature. The victims were Jewish residents of this summer colony and included an R.C.A.F. lad and a well-known athlete and veteran of the last war. This latter victim, the well-known former Olympic boxer and star rugby player, Moe Herculovich, who responded to the call for help, was so severely assaulted that he will probably lose the sight of one eye and will suffer irreparable damage to the other.

The condition is serious when a group of young men can in the time-honoured fascist fashion, pile out of trucks and attack innocent citizens. Neither statements of the Canadian Jewish Congress nor promises from the police authorities will restore the sight of this war veteran. The Canadian Jewish Congress however, feels that this state of affairs, if not checked in time, will lead to further strife and inter-racial disturbances.

Prem reports indicate that this was a dance hall brawl. The facts, however, do not support this conclusion. It was a premeditated action to terrorize and assault Canadian Jews for no other reason than that they were Jews. In fact, shortly after the attack at the dance hall, a young man who had not been there was walking home when ten or more of the gang accosted him and on learning from

him that he was Jewish inflicted painful injuries on him. Other hoodlums of the same group combed the beach looking for Jews and spotted four young men in bathing suits whom they threatened. To their credit some French-Canadian young men in the vicinity offered to assist the four Jewish men who were all serving the ranks of the R.C.A.F.

The facts establish that more than 75 men attacked six Jews. As the small local police force consisting of the chief and three constables was unable to control the situation, it is obviously in the town's own interest to secure the aid of the Mounted Police Force to maintain law and order.

During the attack members of the gang stated that they were out to get every Jew in the district. The Canadian Jewish Congress calls upon the police authorities of this province to insure that measure of protection which the citizens of this country are entitled to. It calls upon the civil authorities to be on guard against these disgraceful and wicked acts. The authorities must not wait until lives are lost before they recognize the danger to the peace, order and good government of this country.

It is most unfortunate that last Saturday night's outbreak was not prevented, although there had been previous minor disturbances. Certainly at a time when Canada with the other United Nations are engaged in a war to destroy international gangsterism the citizens of Canada of whatever race or religion are entitled to ask that proper measures be taken by the authorities to prevent local racial gangsterism from spreading.

The Montreal Standard says:

When local frictions are mixed with racial animosities and then translated into senseless rioting it is time to take sober appraisal. The violent brawling between Jewish and French-Canadian elements at Plage Laval brought a feeling of dismay to many Canadians. The anti-Semitism of Hitler's brownshirts and the ex-Duce of Italy's mobsters is still too vividly in mind to allow us to dismiss such rioting with a shrug.

So far we have no situation in this country like that in the Reich or in Italy. We fervently hope we never have. But merely hoping is not enough. The time to destroy the germ is before it produces an epidemic. The Plague Laval outbreak does not look like an incipient epidemic but that there are the ingredients of an ugly situation cannot be denied.

The trouble with all such affairs is that they breed bitterness which too often leads to further violence. It is of extreme importance that reason should dominate emotion, that desire for retaliation be curbed.

Tolerance is the preventive medicine where racial strife is concerned and it is also the cure. For those who are guilty of open breaches of the law where violence occurs we have the necessary legal machinery and it should be used. Beyond that point it is important that caution be exercised, that there be no inflaming hatreds, no fuel for dangerous fires.

Many Roads Of Escape Lie Open

The New Republic says:

The thing I remember about the Emergency Conference to Save the Jewish People of Europe, held in New York City from July 24 to July 25, is that it was not the first conference. There have been other conferences, all of which have failed. They failed because, as at Bermuda, they refused to consider the actual problem of how to get the Jews out of Europe; or they failed because the Allied governments remained unconvinced of the necessity of exerting themselves to rescue the Jews.

If the present conference fails it will not be through fault of its own. The Emergency Conference worked out a nine-point program calling for the removal of the Jews from Europe by road, rail and steamship into neutral countries for temporary asylum, while the Allies provide food and shelter and undertake to conduct them into their own territories. Many roads of escape lie open.

There is the overland road from Turkey into Palestine; there are the overland roads to Spain, Switzerland and Sweden. In addition to these land routes the conference reported that there is enough neutral shipping to remove 50,000 Jews a month from Europe. The conference further recommended that the Allied governments pledge themselves to acts of reprisal against Nazi atrocities and utilize predominantly Jewish manpower to carry out such threats.

Most important of all, the conference proposed the creation of a special Allied agency whose work is not to stop until all of the 4,000,000 Jews still alive in Hitler Europe have either been rescued or provided with every available means for rescue.

The conference's only failure was its neglect of the European underground movement, a serious political oversight, for the underground has armed the Jews in the Polish ghettos and helped them organize resistance against the Nazi murderers. But the proposals the conference made are, nevertheless, excellent, concrete and workable. It is now up to the Allies.

Immigration to the United States would be one of the most important steps. We cannot expect our government to admit 4,000,000 Jews, but we can insist that it at least allow temporary immigration within the European quota. The law allows a total of about 150,000 European immigrants a year. Within the last five years immigration has dwindled to a mere 20 percent of quota. We could thus save some 750,000 Jews merely by fulfilling our quota of the last five years.

Unless the Allied governments take such initiative in rescuing the Jews of Europe, the smaller countries, the neutrals, and surely the Axis satellites, will have little reason for doing so. Secretary Hull informed the conference that the State Department will "gladly consider" its suggestions.

But if these suggestions, after formal consideration, are shoved away in the files and gladly forgotten, all faith in the intentions of the Allies will become folly, and the only means whereby the Jews of Europe can still be helped—to fight back, no longer to escape—will be through the underground bands of brave men without spokesmen and without official authority who have thus far proved themselves the only ones who think that the saving the Jews is worth the risk.